



2023 DMEC ANNUAL CONFERENCE
AUGUST 14-17, 2023 • SAN DIEGO, CA

The Convergence of Leave and Disability Management with Digital Health

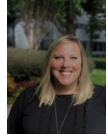
August 15, 2023, 3:15-4:15 pm




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PANELISTS




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Agenda

- Brief history
 - Employer Healthcare
 - Digital Health
 - Disability & FMLA
- Panel Discussion
 - Convergence of Digital Health, Disability & FMLA
 - Disability carrier/FMLA administrator
 - Digital Health partner
 - Learnings from their partnership



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- Brief history
 - Employer Healthcare



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Brief history of U.S. Healthcare




<https://www.irishealth.com/guide/brief-history-us-healthcare-coming-soon/>

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<https://www.irishealth.com/2023/08/02/>

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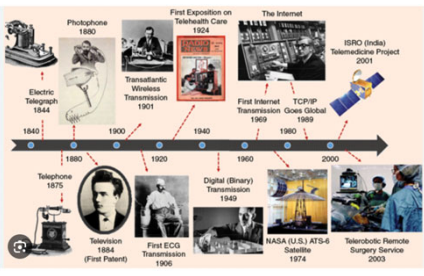


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- Brief history
 - Digital Health




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Timeline of Telemedicine and Digital Health:

- 1844: Electric Telegraph
- 1850: Phonograph
- 1875: Telephone
- 1884: Television (First Patent)
- 1884: First ECG Transmission
- 1901: Transatlantic Wireless Transmission
- 1906: First ECG Transmission
- 1920: Digital (Binary) Transmission
- 1949: Digital (Binary) Transmission
- 1969: First Internet Transmission
- 1974: NASA (U.S.) ATS-6 Satellites
- 1989: TCP/IP
- 1990: First Internet Transmission
- 1999: First Internet Transmission
- 2001: ISRO (India) Telemedicine Project
- 2003: Telemedicine Remote Surgery Service



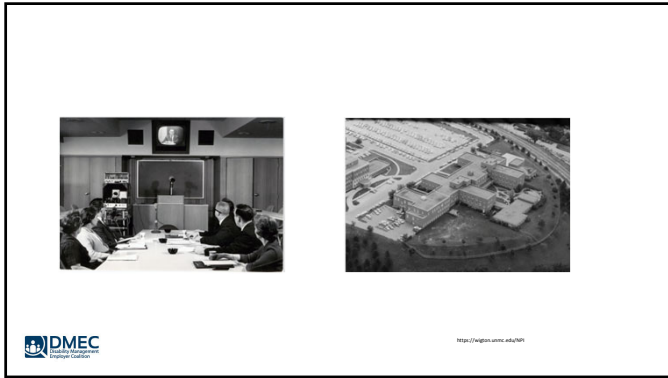
http://www.emha.org/ind/articles/telem_health_care_university_accessible/

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<http://www.cjrundsoftware.com/blog/history-of-telehealth/>

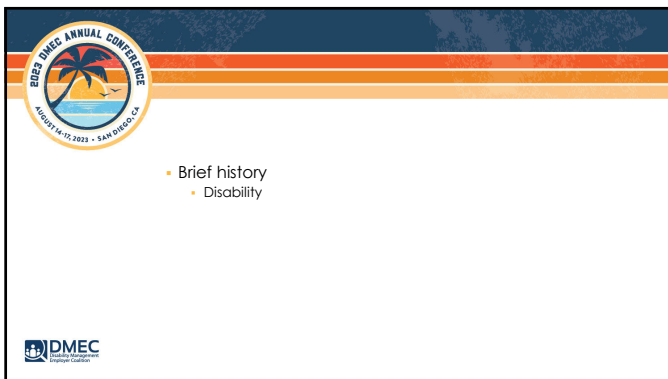
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Disability Time Line

1954—Social Security Amendments of 1954 establish the disability "freeze."
1956—Monthly benefits are provided to disabled workers aged 50–64 and to disabled children (aged 18 or older) of retired or deceased workers.
1958—Benefits are established for the dependents of disabled workers.
1960—The requirement that a worker must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for disability benefits is eliminated.
1968—Benefits for disabled widow(er)s aged 50 or older are enacted.
1972—Medicare coverage is extended to Disability Insurance beneficiaries after 24 months of entitlement, and the Supplemental Security Income program is established.
1977—A new benefit formula is introduced that "decouples" the cost-of-living adjustment from wage increases in an effort to control spiraling Social Security program costs.
1980—Social Security Amendments of 1980 place a cap on family benefits to disabled workers, require periodic continuing disability reviews, and create work incentives.
1984—Congress requires the development of new criteria for adjudicating claims involving mental impairments and establishes a "medical review standard" for making determinations on continuing disability reviews.
1999—The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 is enacted, enabling disability beneficiaries to seek employment services and other support services needed to help them reduce their dependence on cash benefits.


 <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/hist/466-1466-01-01.html>

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 <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/hist/466-1466-01-01.html>

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▪ Brief history
 ▪ FMLA



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The History of FMLA

- 1985
 - The Family and Medical Leave Act is drafted by Donna Lenhoff.
- 1993
 - FMLA is signed into law.
- 2008
 - National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008 amends FMLA to include two military leave provisions.
 - Military Caregiver Leave
 - Qualifying Exigency Leave (National Guard and Reserves)
- 2009
 - National Defense authorization Act for FY 2010 includes amendments to FMLA to expand Military Caregiver Leave.
 - Military Caregiver Leave is expanded to include veterans.
 - Qualifying Exigency Leave is expanded to include Regular Armed Forces, but only available when deploying out of country.



<https://dme.gov/2010/04/01/fmla-history/>

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<https://www.gutenberg.org/2012/11/26/epub/62/62-family-leave.html>

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